

ADMITTS HIS POLICE WERE LAX IN DUTY

Major Sylvester Says He Was Shocked at Conditions When Suffragists Paraded.

WOMEN TELL OF WARNINGS

Miss Paul Declares the Superintendent Said the "Riff-Raff of the South" Would Be in the Throgs.

Washington, March 8.—In a stuffy, overcrowded committee room the leaders of the suffrage parade that was halted by disorder in the streets here last Monday told the Senate sub-committee investigating the affair to-day of their efforts to secure proper protection. Major Richard Sylvester, Superintendent of Police, related his side of the story, declaring he believed he had placed a force on Pennsylvania avenue that was ample to handle the crowd and protect the paraders.

Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the committee which arranged for the parade, told the committee that for more than a month she and her associates had "bombarded" Major Sylvester and the War Department in their efforts to insure proper protection for the parade.

"The District authorities would refer us to the War Department, and the War Department would tell us that if there was any trouble the fault would be with the District authorities," said Miss Paul.

When the suffragists were urging Major Sylvester to grant them a permit to parade in Pennsylvania avenue, Miss Paul declared, the Superintendent of Police tried to dissuade them by telling them that the huge demonstration crowds would be disorderly, and that he had too few men at his disposal to give them proper protection. After the permit finally was granted, Miss Paul reminded Major Sylvester of these statements, and urged him to request aid from the War Department. This he did not do.

Warned Against Riff-Raff.

"He told me," the witness continued, "that the riff-raff of the South would be here for the inauguration on account of the Democratic victory, when he opposed our marching on March 3, but after we had secured the permit and were working to insure proper protection he just said: 'Oh, that will be all right.'"

Mrs. S. G. Moller, Miss Elsie Hill, of Newark, Conn., and Mrs. Anna Jennings-Miller, of Washington, also told of their efforts to secure the policing of the line of march by federal troops. Ex-Secretary Stimson had explained earlier in the day that he had declined to order out the cavalry because the law did not give him the authority to do so except in emergencies. He had, he said, placed a troop of cavalry at the disposition of the local authorities. Joseph S. Carroll, who was in charge of the work of halting the trolley cars along the line of march, and H. C. Hallam, a newspaper correspondent, told of incidents in the streets.

In reply to questions Major Sylvester told the committee that prior to the time of the parade he did not think the aid of troops was necessary.

"I believed the force I had placed on the avenue sufficient," he said.

"Then if the avenue was not properly cleared by 3 o'clock on the day of the parade, in your judgment, the men and officers on duty there did not do their duty?" asked Chairman Jones.

"Yes, sir; that is it," answered Major Sylvester. "I was surprised and shocked when I reached Pennsylvania avenue, after escorting President-elect Wilson to his hotel, to find that the crowd had overflowed into the street all along the line, instead of only at the point where the ropes had broken."

Major Sylvester said he was at the Union Station to meet President-elect Wilson when he received word from Police Headquarters as to conditions. He immediately ordered the cavalry brought from Fort Myer.

Too Many for Sidewalks.

"The huge crowds, Major Sylvester said, could hardly have been kept on the sidewalks, but they could have been held back enough to allow the parade space to pass in an orderly manner. He outlined at length the disposition of men and the orders to them, and declared that more men on duty along the line of march for the suffrage parade than for the inaugural parade on March 4. He also presented reports from the officers in charge along the line of march. Steps had already been taken for a thorough investigation of the matter by the Police Department, he said, and any breach of duty would be punished.

Major Sylvester said the hospital reports showed only one person injured and eleven cases of exhaustion during the parade.

A defense of the police was presented by the Rev. J. H. Nelms, who said the crowd was good natured and the police tried hard to keep them back.

"I have seen large crowds in every European capital on all sorts of important occasions, and I never saw a more good natured or better handled crowd," said the minister.

This statement was greeted with a chorus of "No! That isn't true!" from the women who filled the committee room and overflowed into the corridor. Chairman Jones was forced to admonish the audience several times.

"We are here to investigate the disorders during the parade," the chairman said, finally, "but if we cannot have order here we will have to make an investigation as to the causes of disorder in the committee room."

The committee will continue its hearing next week.

Women prominent in suffragist circles have started a movement to recognize the services of the Boy Scouts in the parade by presenting a bronze medal to each of the scouts. It is proposed to raise a fund throughout the country. The scouts did splendid work in trying to keep the crowds back.

A meeting of protest against the treatment of the suffragists will be held to-morrow in a local theatre. "Corporal" Tanner is to preside and Senators Shafroth, of Colorado; Clapp, of Minnesota, and La Follette, of Wisconsin, are expected to speak.

MISS TARR "PLACED" BY WILSON AT LAST

President's Former Stenographer, Provided for in Pan-American Union, Wants \$25,000 Damages from a Business College.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 8.—Miss Salome Tarr, one of President Wilson's stenographers at Trenton, whose way to a place in Washington is blocked by the Civil Service rules, may yet find an office in the Capital. Word was received here to-night that John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union, had offered to play the part of the good angel, President Wilson finding his own hands tied and being unable to find a satisfactory place for Miss Tarr which was not covered by the Civil Service restrictions.

Director Barrett has a vacancy in the Pan-American Bureau which is not covered by the regulations, and he has volunteered to appoint Miss Tarr, who is said to be an excellent stenographer.

Miss Salome Tarr, the stenographer for whom President Wilson is reported to have at last found a place in Washington, is the complainant in a suit for \$25,000 which she has brought against a business college in Jersey City for the unwarranted use of her picture in its advertisements.

Miss Tarr was a student in the business college, and after she became a stenographer for Mr. Wilson when he was a candidate for the Presidency the school advertised that fact extensively, with

the claim that she became so expert under the school's teaching that Mr. Wilson was glad to employ her. With this statement appeared the picture of the young girl, which she asserts was published without her consent. For this she demands \$25,000, on the ground that it has brought her much unpleasant notoriety and has led many persons to jeer at her.

As she is still a minor, Miss Tarr has brought the suit through her mother as her "nearest friend." The case will be tried in Hudson County, N. J., as Miss Tarr lives in Jersey City, her home being at No. 513 Jersey avenue.

Miss Tarr's \$25,000 suit is not the only indication that she is a young person who doesn't intend to be "put upon" by anybody. Mr. Wilson's secretary, Joseph P. Tunally, and Charles Swen, the chief of his staff of stenographers at Trenton, found this out last January, when Miss Tarr suddenly tore up some notes she had just taken and announced that she had "quit right there and then"—she didn't purpose to be "bossed" any longer by Swen, she declared. She didn't like his manner.

As Miss Tarr was the speediest stenographer in the office her services were missed, and Mr. Wilson finally induced her to return.

AMERICAN SUFFRAGISTS TO INTERNATIONAL MEETING

Abandon Round - the - World Campaign for Votes After Budapest Convention.

The International Woman Suffrage Association holds its convention in Budapest on June 15. A large number of American women will attend. There was a plan to have them all return together by way of Siberia, China and Japan, girdling the world for suffrage, in a yellow bannered special train. This has been given up because of the critical state of the suffrage fight in America.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who was to have been the leader of the globe trotting suffragists, has ordered all her followers back to America as soon as possible.

"General" Rosalie Jones will probably be present at the convention, as she is spending the spring months abroad, recovering from the limelight with which she has been afflicted of late. Others who will attend the Budapest convention are Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. William T. Helms, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Anna Ross Weeks, Miss Anna Maxwell Jones, Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton and Miss Mary Johnston.

Meanwhile, "Colonel" Ida Craft is organizing another "votes for women" pilgrimage in this country for next summer. Her plans are very secret, but this much has leaked out: It will be by invitation only. Random volunteers will not be allowed to join along the road. This decision is the result of unwelcome attention showered upon the Washington marchers because of the presence in the ranks of some locally grotesque personage whose very appearance invited snarls and even physical violence.

SUFFRAGE CAUSED STRIKE

Boys Who Quit Women's Store Can't Get Jobs Back.

Mrs. Sophia Kremer had a strike on yesterday. She was glad of it. The cowardly defection of the boys who deliver butter and eggs and homemade bread from the suffrage pure food stores, 56th street and Broadway, was just another proof of woman's superiority, she asserted.

"Yes," repeated Mrs. Kremer, "it just shows. Girls wouldn't have deserted us in the middle of the rush hours with a moment's notice."

"Why, we were so busy we couldn't wait to hunt up new delivery boys. We just had to put on our hats and take things home ourselves. Later we employed regular messenger boys to help us out. A couple of Boy Scouts came to the rescue, too."

There was no violence in connection with the strike. The strike breakers were permitted to run about the neighborhood freely with their little pats of butter. Strike pickets stationed on top of a bill-board greeted one strike breaker with yells of "Oh, you suffragette," but that was all.

"The strikers' grievance was too much suffrage doctrine inside the store and too much ridicule outside."

Mrs. Alice S. Burke, business manager of the store, visited the 56th street wharves yesterday and bid for supplies with butter and eggs the United States warships anchored in the stream. She told the naval officers that the suffrage butter and eggs were cheaper and better than those in stores run by mere men. She got an order.

MAY ANNUL MARRIAGES

Illinois Decision Likely to Affect Rewarded Divorcees.

Chicago, March 8.—A decision which may affect the status of a large number of married divorcees in Illinois was made to-day by Judge Marcus Kavanaugh. He ruled that divorced persons could not legally marry again in Illinois within a year, whether the divorce was obtained in Illinois or another state. Judge Kavanaugh is chairman of the Illinois Marriage and Divorce Commission.

To-day's decision was in the case of a woman divorced in Michigan on January 30, 1912, and married again in Illinois the next month. The complainant, Victor Braunheller, declared that after the ceremony he found that his wife, Grace, had just been divorced in Michigan from Glenn Duryea.

On the presentation of these facts Judge Kavanaugh annulled the Illinois marriage.

KICKED BILL INTO STREET

Washington Governor's Wife Would Not Receive Measure He Disapproved.

SLEUTH PLAYS LONE HAND

Takes Two Prisoners Though Amateur Assistant Flees.

Two men, who said they were Jacob Schaffer and John Smith, drivers, of No. 210 West 160th street, were locked up in the East 58th street station yesterday afternoon on a charge of grand larceny. Miss Marie Antoinette Theiss, a pretty Chicago girl, who arrived in the city yesterday from Bermuda, says the pair stole a purse containing money in bills and gold and valuable papers from her hand-bag. She did not know she had been robbed until a Central Office man had captured the alleged thieves.

The policeman in the case was Detective Griffith. He had been roaming about the vicinity of Fifth avenue and 58th street the greater part of the afternoon looking for pickpockets, and finally saw the two prisoners, he said, edging in and out of the crowd of women shoppers. When Miss Theiss left a department store accompanied by her sister, Schaffer, Griffith saw the pair. He followed them, and both followed the two women to a street-car.

Just before the car came along Griffith, expecting a light, commanded the services of a tall, well built young man, who eagerly agreed to help in a possible capture. Schaffer, the detective says, crowded on the car in front of the women, and Smith hustled them along from the rear, pushing them about so rudely that Miss Theiss turned to him to remonstrate. As she did so Schaffer, Griffith asserts, opened her bag and grabbed the purse.

The detective turned to look for his bloodstained assistant, but a glance showed him a route for a downward at a rapid exit. Thompson, Griffith seized Smith by the collar, and with his free hand dragged Schaffer from the car. A crowd gathered around the detective and the two struggling men, and as soon as they were aware of what had happened several in the mob assured Griffith that if either of the prisoners broke away they "would go to a hospital instead of a police station." Smith and Schaffer thereupon meekly submitted to arrest.

WANTS ROADS TO AID CITY

Mitchell Tells Railroad Men of Harbor Terminal Work.

The Railroad Men's Improvement Society, composed of chief clerks and heads of divisions of the Erie, New York Central, Pennsylvania and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, held its annual dinner at the St. Denis last evening. John P. Mitchell, president of the Board of Aldermen, was the principal guest.

Taking for his subject "Harbor terminal facilities," Mr. Mitchell urged the lines which have Jersey terminals not to wait until the city had agreed with the New York Central to a plan for a freight road on the west shore, but to get busy at once and co-operate with the city. He said he believed that the day was coming when the waterfront must be taken for marine purposes by the city.

G. N. Orcutt, assistant to the president of the Erie Railroad, declared the problem the railroads have to handle at present is the same as that outlined by Commissioner Mallie for the subway, congested traffic for a few hours in the morning and again at night. He added the New Jersey roads are ready to co-operate with the city.

Another speaker was Public Service Commissioner Mallie. He said the passenger problems of the steam roads were small in comparison with those of the subway managers. He said the latter have to handle in New York 25 per cent more traffic every year than all the steam roads in the country.

THREE MONTHS FOR KILLING

Providence Woman Who Shot Husband Gets Short Sentence.

Providence, March 8.—Mrs. Agnes Nadeau will serve three months' imprisonment for having shot and killed her husband Thomas Nadeau. That will be punishment enough, in the opinion of Judge Brown, who in pronouncing sentence to-day after the state had obtained a conviction of manslaughter said that the defendant was laboring under great provocation when the act was committed.

The Nadeaus had been married thirty years and during all this time, the court said, the wife had been subjected to cruelties and indignities by the husband. The climax came on a payday when she asked Nadeau for money with which to buy food for her ten children, who she said were suffering from hunger. The reply was a threat to beat her, and the woman took a revolver from a bureau drawer and shot him.

JOHN BOGENSCHULTZ DIES.

John Bogenschultz, seventy-nine years old, father of Justice William Bogenschultz, of the Municipal Court, Brooklyn, died yesterday from burns he received Friday in his home, No. 81 Commercial street, Brooklyn. Mr. Bogenschultz's clothing caught fire at the kitchen stove while he was preparing breakfast. In trying to save him his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Joseph Bogenschultz, also was severely burned. She is in a serious condition.

"CAUSE" WINS MAXWELL

School Superintendent Lauds Example of Suffrage Marchers.

GIRL ATHLETES PLAY HOST

Hold Reception in Natural History Museum to Honor 1,000 Teachers.

"Sh! Don't say much about it, he might not like to have it dwell upon, but the fact is that William H. Maxwell, city Superintendent of Schools, talked very much like a suffragette at the reception of the girls' branch of the Public Schools Athletic League gave for a thousand school teachers at the Museum of Natural History yesterday afternoon.

And who do you suppose converted Dr. Maxwell? Why, "General" Rosalie Jones! "General" Jones hasn't been talking to Dr. Maxwell. She didn't have to. It was just a case of a talker, her pedestrian feat was what conquered him.

The reception was in honor of the teachers who give their services in the work of the league, staying after their classes are dismissed to train little girls to do folk dances and athletics; and along with Dr. Maxwell on the platform of the huge auditorium where the speaking was were Mrs. Alfred Seton Post, president of the girls' branch; Miss Catherine R. Leverich, its first president; Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Miss Martha Lincoln Draper, Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the museum; Professor Winslow, curator of public health, and several others.

Dr. Maxwell made the first speech. Girls, he said, had to be helped to find ways to exercise. Boys would find ways anyhow, but girls wouldn't; they had to be helped. And that was why he liked the suffragists; they had taught girls and women to march. No woman would ever dare to say that she couldn't walk, he declared, when those suffragists had done their twenty and twenty-four miles a day.

"Especially," he said, "the little East Side girls, who, some of them, have never been three blocks away from the tenements where they live. They need walking expeditions, and we can't send a party of girls off on a jaunt without a chaperon and guide. Boys can be sent off that way, but not girls. A suffrage 'hike' would be an excellent thing for those little East Side girls."

Then Dr. Maxwell talked about folk dancing, and said how sorry he was that he didn't have time to join a class. He would just love to belong, he asserted, and he'd certainly never be a hokey; he'd be on hand every day. And the thousand teachers who gathered delightedly as they pictured the white haired city superintendent learning the oxtails or the Irish jig.

Dr. Maxwell said he did like commissions of education who had one idea and worked it for all it was worth.

"General George Winigate," he observed, "began with his library plan, but he soon changed from the mental to the physical, and he has done wonders for the boys' bodies. And Mrs. Post has done as much for the girls."

After the speeches Curator Goldard, professor of anthropology, showed some moving pictures of Indian dances. He said before he began that he hoped the teachers before him wouldn't introduce the dances in the New York public schools, and the teachers, after seeing a few, agreed that they certainly wouldn't. Most of the dances were symbolic figures, done on their hands and knees, and they carried snakes in their hands, snakes done on their mouths—for this was the snake dance. The Hopi Indians do this. The thousand teachers were really rather relieved when the moving pictures ended; those snakes did wriggle so realistically through the scenes, and they were rattlesnakes, with their fangs unretracted, Professor Goldard said.

After the speaking the teachers went up to Philippine Hall and had tea. Piles of sandwiches, cakes by the thousand, untold quantities of lemonade and chocolate were consumed by them, while the brown men in the glass cases went on calmly stringing their bows and pursuing their regular avocations, quite unmoved by the invasion of their domains.

Before the teachers went home Mrs. Aldrich held a reception from Miss Elizabeth Burdett, who is in California, saying how sorry she was that she couldn't be at the party the girls' branch was giving.

STRIKERS CORRECT MAYOR

20,000 Still Out, Mass Meeting Informs Him.

The boys' and men's garment workers, who refused to return to work when the strike was declared off, and a number of former strikers now working under union agreements held a mass meeting of protest in Cooper Union late yesterday afternoon.

Resolutions were passed declaring that at least twenty thousand tailors were still out on strike and referring to the statement of Mayor Gaynor that the strike was over. They declare that he should not "lend his credit to victory" and call on him to learn the real facts.

An appeal was made for financial aid. It would take \$3,000 a day for ten days to keep them out until they won, it was said. In response a large number in the audience went forward with bills ranging from \$1 to \$5 for the strikers.

HELD FOR ROBBING MISSION

Three Sailors Accused of Stealing Typewriter Valued at \$90.

Three German sailors were locked up in the Charles street station on Friday night charged with having taken a typewriter valued at \$90 from the chapel of the Seamen's Institute, on the third floor of No. 57 West street, last Sunday. The prisoners, Frederick Eudon, Ernest Kronfeld and Dietrich Rohde, had been living at the institute for the last month.

The Rev. Dr. McPherson Hunter, who is in charge of the mission, reported the theft to Detectives Campbell and Allen, who notified all the typewriter exchanges of the number and make of the stolen machine, but made no other progress until Friday, when three men took the machine to a concern in East 23d street and wanted to sell it.

The manager, Frederick Boehm, after getting the number of the machine, told them to call later. After they had gone he sent word to the detectives, who came and hid behind the counter. One man was arrested as he entered the store, while the other two were captured at their room in the institute.

CITY CLUB HEARS LEVY

Assemblyman Describes Municipal Home Rule Bill.

SPIRIT IS COUNTRY-WIDE

R. S. Binkerd Urges Broader Charters for Cities and Ballot Reform.

The spirit of municipal home rule pervaded the Saturday luncheon of the City Club yesterday. The subject of "Municipal Home Rule in Sight" was discussed by Robert S. Binkerd, secretary of the club; Assemblyman Aaron J. Levy and other speakers. State Senator Franklin D. Roosevelt was expected to speak, but failed to appear.

Assemblyman Levy, the majority leader of the lower branch of the Legislature, prefaced his remarks with a reference to the "merciless" attacks of some of the New York papers—including The Tribune—upon his activities in the Legislature in 1911. He found consolation, he said, in their kinder tone since then. He said that he went into the Legislature with fixed ideas, some of which he had changed in the light of his experiences.

The majority leader spoke in favor of the bill, which bears his name, providing for the creation and amendment of city charters by the municipalities which they concern. The bill was drawn by Mr. Binkerd and J. O. Hammond, secretary of the Citizens Union. Mr. Levy declared that he believed it to be the disposition of the present Legislature to give home rule to New York and other cities. Such bills would relieve the Legislature of a large amount of trivial affairs of various cities and give that body more time to consider state-wide affairs.

Mr. Binkerd said the City Club was back of legislation which would provide for broader home rule in municipal affairs. Ballot reform and a ballot similar to that used in Massachusetts are sought.

"The time has come when the whole country is awakening to the importance and necessity of municipal home rule," said Mr. Binkerd. "The first thing to do is to grant broadening powers to all cities, give them a constitutional right to make and amend their own charters, compatible with the state constitution in its general provisions."

Mr. Binkerd referred to Senator Roosevelt's bill which provides for six forms of optional government for all second and third class cities. This bill provides for a referendum on the question whether a city shall continue with the present form of government, or adopt a form of commission government, or a modification of the two principal forms, as provided by the other four forms under the bill. While the Roosevelt bill does not affect New York, the City Club approves it as a step forward in the general plan for municipal home rule.

ACTORS HELD IN CRUSADE

Three Cincinnati Arrests Begin Nation-Wide Campaign.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Cincinnati, March 8.—Cincinnati became the centre of a nation-wide campaign for clean theatricals to-day by the arrest of the four principals in "Billy Watson's 'Beef Trust' company, which has been showing at the People's burlesque house the last week.

The arrests were made, it is said, at the instance of the Cincinnati Vigilance Society by city detectives after members of the society had attended a performance and took stenographic notes of the dialogue of the actors.

"Billy" Watson, principal comedian, and the three other stars are charged with giving an immoral exhibition. They were arrested in their dressing rooms and were made up for a performance. They were taken to the police station, where bondsmen awaited their arrival.

It was admitted by the members of the Vigilance Society that the arrests are the first stage indication of the country-wide movement to eliminate alleged objectionable features from the stage. It is said that the society is preparing several measures for presentation to the Ohio Legislature which will be in line with a similar inquiry now afoot in Chicago on the subject of the "white slave" traffic.

It was hinted to-night that a sensation would be sprung when the case is called for trial Monday morning in police court.

GIBSON WELCOMES TRIAL

Announcement Pleases Lawyer—Wife Spends Day at Goshen.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Goshen, N. Y., March 8.—The announcement of District Attorney Wilson that he will try Burton W. Gibson a second time for murder at the May term of the Supreme Court gives more satisfaction to Gibson than any one else. Gibson is lonely, but cheerful; he spends most of his time in reading. He insists that he wants another trial, and will not be satisfied to have the indictment quashed, because he wants vindication even more than he wants freedom. Without new evidence it is regarded as doubtful that a conviction could be secured, but the District Attorney's view of the matter is a duty that devolves on his office and which cannot be shirked because of any doubt as to the outcome.

Mrs. Gibson was in Goshen to-day, coming from her home in Rutherford, N. J. She spent the day with her husband. Mrs. Gibson has been a tireless worker for her husband's interests, and her visits are looked forward to by Gibson with much pleasure.

WOMAN'S WILL HELD VALID

Love Prompted Candace Wheeler's Bequests, Court Holds.

Denver, March 8.—Ordering two insurance companies to pay to Dr. J. H. W. Meyer and Otto Meyer the face value of policies on the life of Candace Wheeler, District Court Judge Perry has non-suited the companies and the children of Mrs. Zoe Wheeler, of New York, her step-mother. The Meyer brothers were sole beneficiaries under Miss Wheeler's will.

"The contention that undue influence was exerted on Miss Wheeler by Otto Meyer is absurd," said the court. "I believe her love prompted her to bequeath to Otto Meyer, her betrothed, all her worldly possessions, and no thought of immediate death entered her mind."

Miss Wheeler was accidentally drowned while boating with the Meyer brothers at Bowles Lake last summer.

DIES OF BROKEN NECK

WOMAN IN SOCIETY ARRESTED

Miss Louise Carey, of Baltimore, Social Settlement Worker, Taken Into Custody for Acting as Strike Picket—Charges Later Dismissed.

Baltimore, March 8.—On a charge of disorderly conduct, Miss Louise Carey, well known in Baltimore fashionable circles and a leader in social settlement work, was arrested to-day, together with Miss M. S. Hanaw, another prominent social worker, and three striking garment workers, who were acting as pickets. The police allege that the party persisted in parading after being ordered to disperse. After a hearing before a police magistrate late this afternoon the charges

against all members of the party, one of whom was a man, were dismissed. Miss Carey has shown her sympathy for the strikers since early in the trouble between employer and employees. She has been a frequent speaker at strike meetings, and volunteered several weeks ago to go on the picket lines and work with the strikers.

Miss Hanaw was arrested shortly after the strike began several weeks ago for alleged interference with a policeman who was making arrests among the strikers. Her case at that time was dismissed.

"NO PROSPERITY BY LAW"

Garfield Says Statutes Should Conform to Needs of Business.

James R. Garfield, former Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor and the first Progressive to address the Republican Club of this city since the founding of the Progressive party, told the members at the luncheon yesterday afternoon that business could not be regulated by law. "It is our duty to make law conform to the needs of business," he said. "The Bureau of Corporations was formed with this in view," he continued. "Its aim is to give information to Congress which will illumine and facilitate its action. Government regulation of corporations was once opposed by those who thought it meant paternalism and a consequent loss of initiative, but the spirit of the times has changed, and such objections are no longer heard."

"The real question before us is to regulate such supervision so as to do business the least possible harm and the public the most possible good, and here it is well to remember that no laws of lasting value or effectiveness can be passed unless they are backed by an intelligent and active public opinion. We can't legislate prosperity; we can only, by law, facilitate it. We must also get back to the idea of personal responsibility in business; we must deal with corporate as we deal with private malfeasance—in a personal fashion. And we must deal with it through the federal government, for the state

laws are not uniform enough to give us a broad enough basis on which to approach the problem.

"The mass of business in this country is honest. Our business men want laws to express the principle that no corporation should go without governmental regulation and control. This control would be just only if the men who know the facts assist those who make the laws. Legislation regulating business will be just in proportion as business men co-operate with the government, unjust in proportion as they refuse to do so."

Robert R. Reed, who followed Mr. Garfield, said that most of those dealing with the problem would solve it by enhancing the powers of government, forgetting that the problem itself had risen from too great power in the government. "Monopolies result inevitably from combination," he said, "and combination is possible only through governmental permission. It is the enactment of laws against combination which we need."

Professor John B. Clark, of the economics department of Columbia University, said he was an out-and-out Republican, and that he had voted for the Republican platform of 1912. He asserted that the evils arising from great corporations—enforcement of the Sherman law—was more progressive than the Progressive remedy, which was a regulation of prices. Such a regulation, he said, would entail an impossible amount of labor. Monopoly was utterly hostile to progress, he said, and acts conducive to the establishment of monopoly, such as boycotting or underselling small competitors, should be in themselves illegal and not have their illegality depend on the prudence of their relation to the establishment of a monopoly.

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